The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1870. NUMBER 300.

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Debate in the House.

The Ways and Means Figures in the Iron Sections Further Reduced.

The Senate Finance Committee Report Against a Change in the Whiskey Tax.

Probable Action by the Banking Committee on the Currency Question.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—The tariff debate of this afternoon again brought defeat to the Ways and Means Committee and the friends of protection. They proposed a duty of $25.40 on bulge tar iron, and the House, by fifteen majority, reduced it to $20 per ton, while the motion to reduce to $15 per ton was lost by only one vote. Six days have now been spent on the iron sections, and in that time but two pages of the bill, containing items, have been disposed of. At this rate of progress, it would require five of its twenty-six sessions to get the bill out of the House. If wasted in Committee of the Whole, it would take four more such days as those spent on the tariff, and but fourteen will be allowed for the session, and but fourteen more days after that for the passage of the bill through the Senate. If the Democratic majority in the House were united, they could, by voting down every motion to amend their wishes, to strike out the paragraph and leave the rate as it is in the existing law. The free list would have been considered to its close in a week or ten days. But the Democratic majority will not be reduced by 27 as soon as the bill came out of committee, but the fact, at which it will

The Chicago Tribune.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1870.

SENTIMENTAL LEGISLATION.

That General B. F. Butler, under the disposition of that name which whereby the old pro-slavery Democrat became the loud-mouthed advocate of freedom, after freedom had become big enough and strong enough to take care of itself, would soon suit some inferior blunderer is not to be wondered at. But in Senator Sumner we should look for more consideration and less ignorance. When the two calls, therefore, in proposing the gradual purchase of Texas by Russia, with all the rights that pertained to her when first annexed to the Union, including the right to hold slaves, though we laugh at Butler, we venture to express a timid surprise that the learned Senator should be so oblivious of facts on which he assumes, not only to know more than anybody else, but that nobody else knows, or ever did know, anything. On Friday last he carried a bill through the Senate to wipe out from our statute-book the "last vestige of slavery," by a repeal of the act prohibiting the importation of slaves. This is all very well as a piece of sentimental legislation, but is otherwise of no practical value. For whereas, by the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction, and power is given to Congress to enforce the article by appropriate legislation, it follows that no persons can be legally brought into the country and held as slaves. As, however, things are sometimes done illegally, it may be a question whether legislation may not still be necessary to prohibit the importation now secretly of persons as slaves, and whether, in the absence of such legislation, it may not be wise to retain some of the old acts upon the subject. Nor, with due deference to Mr. Sumner, shall we have wiped out "our statute books the "last vestige of slavery" by the repeal of the acts in question. If Mr. Sumner is bent upon making this cleansing process complete, he must begin with the constitution itself. By Article 1 of that instrument the apportionment of Representatives and direct taxes among the several States is determined by "adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons." These "other persons" were the slaves, and, under the action of the Thirteenth Amendment, no such "other persons" are now known to our laws. If we would get rid of the "last vestige" for that purpose, we must begin here with the fundamental law. Nor can we stop with the first article. For the third section of Article 4 provides for the rendition of fugitive slaves who escape from one State into another, and provided against their discharge from servitude by the local laws of the States. So distinct and imperative was this clause of the constitution held to be, that the Supreme Court of the United States held, in the Prigg case, that "its true design was to guard against the doctrines and principles prevalent in the non-slave-holding States, by preventing them from intermeddling with, or obstructing, or abolishing the rights of the owners of slaves;" and that it "manifestly contemplates the existence of a positive, unqualified right on the part of the owner of the slave, which no State law or regulation can in any way qualify, regulate, control, or restrain." We are done with all this now, and the constitution no longer sustains and recognizes slavery, because there is no longer any slavery to sustain and recognize. No practical purpose will be served by changing the text of the constitution where it does not express the by-gone social and political condition of the country, which, by an amendment to the constitution itself, is now obliterated. But, if we must make the second white, and wipe out from constitutional and statute law all trace of the foul blot which it has cost so much to get rid of, let us begin at the beginning and make clean work of it. If, on the other hand, so long as the thing itself is gone, it matters little about the sign of it, wouldn't it be as well to let that sign stand, considering its relation to this persistent shrieking of a sentiment which is growing to be, though a harmless, rather a sawkish sort of cant?

WISCONSIN RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The Washington despatches tell us every day that the Governor of this or that State, the Mayor of this or that city, or the Commissioners of this or that village has had a hearing before the House Committee on Commerce, urging Congress to vote public money to open a water communication, by way of the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers, from the Mississippi River to Green Bay. This is an old measure, once tried, then abandoned, and now that there is a general grab at the public funds, revived. As long ago as 1846, Congress voted a grant of land to open these Territorial improvements, by subsequent legislation, was made equal to five sections, or 3,200 acres, of land per mile from the mouth of Fox River to the point where the Portage Canal was to connect the same with the Wisconsin River, and for the whole length of the canal. With the proceeds of this grant of land there were some artificial improvements put upon Fox River, making it navigable at times, within certain distances, for small steamers. A connecting ditch was dug to the Wisconsin River, and then the whole was left to fall to bad. No man could put a canal boat on the route and earn enough to pay for the feed of his mules.

During the twenty-four years that have elapsed the Wisconsin River, which was then in an unexplored region, has experienced the fate of all rivers along whose tributaries the hand of cultivation has been busy. It has lost its supply of water. Except at seasons of freshets, the Wisconsin River is no longer navigable, even for rafts. Water will not rise up stream there any better than in other places; and the natural supply going down stream is wholly insufficient, and is daily becoming more insufficient, to build locks on this Wisconsin River to keep the water in, and then it is expected that the commerce, which now passes over three or four railroads in that State, will leave them, and take to the water route. Even the first months after the work is finished will be a continual demonstration of the utter folly of the whole scheme, and then any money spent thereon will be wasted. In 1867, Congress appropriated $40,000 to build and operate a tug and dredge boat on the Wisconsin River; but the operation of that boat, by removing the sand-bars, serves only to let the water run out faster.

The Engineer Corps recommend an appropriation of $114,400 for one year's work on the river; but that work will not supply water, nor make a river navigable which will never be navigable again. The whole expenditure is a mere job to put some money into the hands of somebody who wants a contract. But the Governors of Illinois and Wisconsin are now before Congress praying for an appropriation of money to establish a water route from the Mississippi River to Green Bay. Except for a few weeks each year, in the season of freshet, a boy 16 years of age, by rolling up his pants, can wade the Wisconsin River without wetting his clothing. All the money in Mr. Boutwell's patent stocking and bill of sales will not float that river. Then, the canal will cost $3,000,000 more; and it will be from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 more annual upon Fox River to open the route for a canal boat. The folks on the canal will not pay the toll required years, without help to pay for the annual repairs. We know that the advocates of this measure only ask for one or two millions now; but, when that money shall be expended, the question will be put as it is now put in the case of the Louisville Canal, "Will you let the canal go to ruin, after having put into it the money of the United States?" Then will come the call for more money to put the canal in order, and so on, until the whole thing is a confessed failure.

A magnificent river and spelling the little navigation with which nature had originally endowed it. Neither this bill nor any of the many similar ones now before Congress ought to pass. All such expenditures ought to cease, and the appropriations ought to be vote itself to its legitimate functions, of which canal building is no part.

WHAT IS THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

The Hon. Freeman Clarke, of New York, in an able article on "The Funding Job" in the Rochester *Chronicle*, calls attention to the fact that the first act signed by the President, after his accession to the Presidency, pledges Congress and the country to a policy directly the reverse of that which has been steadily pursued by Mr. Boutwell in his purchases of bonds heretofore, and of that embodied in the Funding bill. The act is entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit," and was passed March 18, 1869, Senator Sherman, among others, voting for it. It is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That in order to strengthen the public credit, &c.

That it is hereby declared to be the purpose of the government of the United States to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the government to discharge all just obligations of the United States in conformity with the requirements of the law or the terms of the contracts, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States, not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all coupons of bonds of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any obligation or coupon has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver; but the United States reserves the right to redeem any of its obligations or coupons which are payable in coin, at an earlier period than the bonds from which such coupons are severed shall mature, and to exercise at any time its option as to the form of any of its securities not bearing interest; and all the laws of the United States are solemnly pledged to the faith to the payment, in coin or its equivalent, of the interest on the public debt, and for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

This was an authoritative promulgation by Congress of the policy of President Grant's administration, and was in strict accord with the Republican national platform. It was made as soon after his inauguration as possible, and its declared object was to strengthen the public credit. It may be summed up in one sentence, "Payment of the public debt in coin, first of the greenbacks, so as to secure a resumption of specie payment, and then of the bonds." It seemed to be then clearly seen that overdue promises circulating as an irredeemable currency were the first evils to be removed. None of the already funded debt was to be bought or paid for, except (except as authorized by law for the sinking fund), until United States notes had been made convertible into coin on demand, or until bonds bearing a lower rate of interest than now existing could be sold at par in coin. The Funding bill, by its coercive provisions as to the banks, and by its offer to issue its bonds for the bonds, dollar for dollar, admits, on its face, that its lower-interest bonds cannot be sold at par in coin. The very thing it was then thought essential to the public credit we should let alone, viz., the discretion to refund. The matter which it was then declared should be first attended to has dropped out of consideration.

Although the constitution, in Section 9, Article 1, says that "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law," and though no appropriation has been made by law for the purchase of bonds except for the sinking fund, yet the Secretary has, on his own responsibility and without warrant of law, drawn $85,000,000 from the Treasury for the purchase of $70,000,000 of bonds.

If these points are correct, it would seem that constitutions and acts of Congress have very little influence with the Secretary of the Treasury. Would it not be well for Congress to compare the "Act to strengthen the public credit" with the Funding bill. If the first is correctly enacted, the second must be so act to weaken the public credit.

CHEAP FREIGHTS AND FARES.

Certain anomalies in rates of railway charges compel us to believe that the cost of carriage very little to do with them, and that they depend mainly on the avaricious and often mistaken tendency of railway managers to exact the utmost that can be obtained without driving business to other routes, in which they are, perhaps, not greatly different from the people in like circumstances. For instance, a passenger and his baggage, weighing together, at average, 200 lbs., is carried from Chicago to New York for $25, while a barrel of flour, weighing 200 lbs, is carried for $1.35. It is true the passenger moves at the rate of twenty-three miles per hour, while the flour moves at an average of ten miles per hour; but, if we allow that the flour could two and a half times as much to move two and three-tenths times as fast, we still find that the flour, whose actual rate of carriage is only one-two-thirds that charged for the passenger, is only brought up to one-eighth of the passenger rate. Again, while the car carrying sixty passengers, weighing, with their baggage, six tons, is carried for $1,500 the trip, while the freight car, carrying 100 barrels, and weighing ten tons, is carried through for $250. One-twelfth as much. The explanation is supposed to be found mainly in the fact that a water route is open for eight months of the year competing for freight, but, practically, not competing for passengers. There is no other explanation apparent to us, and, if this is not the explanation, we should be very much obliged to any one who will furnish us with the true one. Meanwhile, we are constantly hearing of a sentiment which is growing to be, though a harmless, rather a sawkish sort of cant?

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

A 5-year-old child of ... Stanford, of Ogle county, was burned to death on the 22d inst.

Frederick Stallman, who resides on a farm about ten miles east of Edwardsville, was shockingly, but not fatally, injured by the wheel of a wagon, containing a threshing machine, which the team became frightened at and ran away, and he was almost instantly killed.

The assessment of horses reduced in Knox County is that of Alexander Stidlock—$4,812.

The amount of coal transported over the Chicago & R. I. road in March, and the year previous, was as follows: In 1869, 4,600 tons; in 1870, 97,600 tons; in 1867, 54,000 tons; in 1868, 107,600 tons; in 1869, 147,600 tons.

The Peoria Transcript of the 20th says: "At the time of the late severe storm, much damage was done throughout the country to the fruit trees, especially the peach. The extent of this damage to the orchards in this section is generally estimated at from one-third to one-half of the last few days has had the effect to bring the buds somewhat forward, and the air is now fragrant with the odor of peach and other blossoms. Some of our most experienced horticulturists are now quite confident of a good yield of fruit this."

A tax on soiled dress pays all the school expenses of Council Bluffs.

The Rev. Thomas Chandler says: "The ... of many of them are doing noble work, and a large proportion of them are pleasing for Christ. The work is ahead of the season, and the seasons are late. We have had unfavorable weather for the last two months, but I am free to say that the recent hard frost didn't harm the fruit of this section at all. We learn from Northern Iowa that the farmers in that section are putting in a very heavy crop of wheat this spring."

INDIANA.

Lady Angela, who presides over the convent in Notre Dame, is a niece of Lucy Ewing, sister-in-law of General Sherman, and once a reigning belle at Washington.

St. Andrew's Church, in Richmond, is to have a steeple 208 feet high.

Of the Shrewsbury counties in Indiana, eighty are reached by railroads.

On the 10th inst., while three brothers, William, Adolphus, and James Schnure, and a fourth person named Louis Schultz, were fishing in the narrows of Cary Lake, their canoe capsized, and Adolphus and James Schnure were drowned.

THE TERRITORIES.

Wyoming now has four woman Notaries Public.

The South Pass (Cal.) News says: "Another victim of the late Indian massacre has been found near Strawberry Creek. He was a rank drinker enough this time, for he smells faint about the head, and face to indicate an intent that he could not be recognized.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Monogram garters are growing in favor among fashionable young ladies.

A hundred cords of "pine" were lately shipped from Liverpool to America for the purpose of being dyed and made into "chips."

A German servant girl of Indianapolis recently married a wealthy Baltimore merchant, and is now mistress of one of the finest residences in Monumental City.

The boring in on the increase in London. For the first month in the year 1870 the number of persons in receipt of relief was 165,877 males and 165,877 females.

The rapid development of female medicine is made by a colored lady practitioner in Cincinnati, who advertises that she "will remove a pine knot over which a cart-wheel has passed, genteel and taken in deception."

The wife of Reginald Fox, who died tired of the monotony of being beaten to death by her husband, and of whom the coroner's jury rendered her man into his grave with a big stick.

At Lansingburg youth, who, eighteen years ago, abandoned his betrothed and went to California, has returned to his old love. Chances that left, and is entirely contrary to the genius of our institutions. Let the people feel that it is their duty to be present at the polls, and to vote, and the thing is done. Let them feel that they are to be present at the polls, and to vote, and the thing is done. Let them feel that they are to be present at the polls, and to vote, and the thing is done. Let them feel that they are

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1870.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1870.

FRANCE.

M. Ollivier Addresses a Circular to the Electors of France.

Political Meetings Held Throughout the Empire.

The Band of Murderous Greek Brigands Totally Annihilated.

Proceedings in the British Parliament.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 26.—M. Ollivier has addressed a circular to the electors of France. He expresses regret that the people do not appear to appreciate the benefits of the Empire, and gives opportunity for the Ministry and the Emperor to ascertain their opinions, a course now seems scarcely necessary, disorder, agitation, and revolt are rife.

PARIS, April 26.—It is rumored that during the absence of the Prince Imperial with the army, several of the larger European capitals.

All yesterday there were stormy political meetings not only in Paris, but elsewhere in France, for a majority of the local officers were elected. As far as known, there were no disorders worthy of record.

Ireland, American Consul General for Egypt, has arrived.

Political disputes excite great interest throughout the country. Prime Minister Ollivier is seeking to find a compromise between the contending parties.

PARIS, April 26.—A member of Carlists returning to France have been arrested and compelled to remain at their places of abode. Several Deputies have been seized on the Spanish frontier.

La Presse announces that the trial of May 23d for conspiracy for offences against the Press laws will be public.

Raspail, chief of the Radicals, has issued a manifesto protesting against the action of the Government in forcing citizens to appear and in case of riot declaring that all must be decided by suffrage; nothing by violence, and there will be no standing effort to gain a city continuous to restraint.

The Ministerial circular on the plebiscites is censured by the Journal de Paris. The publication in Paris is approved by the Ministry, while nothing is known, was easily procured by the prisoners.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, April 26.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Monsell, Under-Colonial Secretary, said orders had been sent to Ottawa to disband the Canadian militia. He added that the government was still endeavoring on the best terms to withdraw.

Robert Torrens moved a committee to investigate the official relations of the home government with the British colonies. He insisted that the colonies were growing and prosperous, particularly those of New South Wales and Australia.

Mr. Bentinck seconded the motion. He argued that the colonies were a source of weakness. If Ireland's dislocation of her authority had left it powerless.

Lord Bury, on behalf of the colonies, repudiated such proposals. He said the colonies were now self-governing and well governed. The colonists were willing to contribute to the defence of the empire.

Mr. Russell hoped the debate would prove that the colonies were not disposed to separate from each other.

Mr. Gladstone admitted that the colonies were loyal; but, he thought, their present relations with the home government were unsatisfactory, and, therefore, he would support the motion for an inquiry. Sufficient time had not been given for the new Dominion to form a first-class power, and that she could not be expected to defend herself.

After some remarks by C. W. Dilke, Mr. Gladstone said he considered that the proposition was not a bad one, and he thought the government should be willing to grant the inquiry for the colonies were now in a position to bear the responsibility of their own defence. The Ministry were not disposed to withdraw from the colonies, but they had pursued a policy of conciliation and peace.

The motion was withdrawn.

The Commission to proceed to the Ohio Valley to inquire into the Fenian raids.

The Captain General is expected to return to Havana 30 days.

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

Further Testimony Regarding the Prisoner's Mental Condition.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The McFarland trial today was devoted to more cumming, and elicited nothing important in the case. The second lawyers think the defence has been injured rather than strengthened by so much testimony about insanity.

The Herald this morning says: Dr. Gallagher, one of McFarland's counsel, is accused by his colleagues of having, on account of his intimacy with the prisoner, undertaken to act as an apothecary for him, which will impair the effect of any of the evidence he may give in favor of the prisoner. It will not, however, be permitted to affect the testimony of any of the medical gentlemen who have been in attendance upon the prisoner. Dr. Gallagher, it is said, has been in the habit of giving McFarland a dose of laudanum every night, and it was, it is alleged, in the day the fatal shooting occurred administered to him by Gallagher, the Herald says, in a glass of water, and not in coffee, as previously stated. The prisoner was not taken on the Tortoni steamboat, but, to avoid the city authorities, was taken to Jersey City, and thence to Hoboken, where he was put on board the steamer. The Herald says that the prisoner was not under the influence of laudanum at the time of the shooting, but that the poison was administered to him by Gallagher in the afternoon, and that the effects of it were felt by him in the evening. The Herald says that the prisoner was not under the influence of laudanum at the time of the shooting, but that the poison was administered to him by Gallagher in the afternoon, and that the effects of it were felt by him in the evening. The Herald says that the prisoner was not under the influence of laudanum at the time of the shooting, but that the poison was administered to him by Gallagher in the afternoon, and that the effects of it were felt by him in the evening.

The Court room took a recess.

The following statistics were presented in the cross-examination of Dr. Parsons, and taking the examination of Dr. Parsons Colonel Hammond on the point of insanity.

The court adjourned early in respect to the memory of ex-Judge Strickland, of Chicago, who died yesterday last night from apoplexy of heart disease.

NEW YORK.

WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Money was so loaned to-day at lower rates than for some time past. Call Board ranged from 4 to 5 per cent, with exceptions at 6 to 7 per cent. In the railway market the leading feature was North-western common. The week's active borrowing demand, though the difference in cash and regular transactions was less than Saturday. Vanderbilt stock was down on a report that the Sleeping Car bill had no chance of being adopted. The gold market was quiet and very active over the defeat of the Senate Funding

INCREASE OF NATURALIZATIONS.

There is much excitement in political circles caused by individuals on the rapid increase of citizens, since the repeal of the Know Law, to the application will be reached under several days.

KENTUCKY.

The Election in the Third District.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—Returns from the Third District complete, with the exception of Jefferson, several give Lewis (Democrat), a majority of 300. Harney, Republican, is elected. The Democratic majority will probably be 2,500 or 3,000. Harney's vote will be 1,000 or 1,500 short of Grant's vote in November, 1868, without assessments for Lovely. It was an unusually quiet and peaceable election.

INDIANA.

Completion of an Iron Railway Bridge at Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 26.—The iron railroad bridge across the Wabash River, at this point, was completed and opened for travel yesterday. It is a magnificent structure, 550 feet in length. The completion of the bridge gives new railroad connection to St. Louis by way of Vandalia.

Laborers' Strikes.

PEORIA, Ill., April 26.—Nearly 500 brickmakers are out on a strike for higher wages, in consequence of a reduction of wages.

PORTLAND, April 26.—A strike is reported on the Ogdensburgh Railroad, at Sheldon. The laborers on section 14 are said to have struck, and attacked the laborers on Section 15, to drive them off. Officers have been from Portland to endeavor to settle.

SPAIN.

PARIS, April 26.—The Gaulois newspaper says that Prim has had a long and satisfactory interview with the Duke Genoa, former Spanish Minister.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Spanish man-of-war Numancia arrived here this morning from Havana. She brings specie for the Spanish Legation.

A packet, said to be the Sapphire, grounded to-day off Sandy Hook, and was got off by a tug-boat.

Captain Jenkins of the Cunard steamer Scotia, appeared before the House Committee on Pilotage, and advocated compulsory pilotage. He believed that the Sandy Hook pilots would not hesitate nor would not think of approaching Liverpool for a pilot.

SUTTERVILLE, April 26.—The steamship Main, from New York, arrived this morning.

LIMA, April 26.—It is rumored that a note has been addressed to the Chilian Minister, demanding the surrender of Peruvian vessels and arms, or immediate hostilities.

ST. CROIX, April 26.—Commerce, last night, that the government were in the Great Republic, and that the Senate had refused to ratify the treaty for the lives of British subjects.

Complaints of a serious character are said to exist with Spain.

ITALY.

ROME, April 26, via LONDON, April 26.—The Chamber of Deputies, to-day, by a majority of 40 votes, refused to vote for works from the Republic of Rome.

Florence, April 26.—Garibaldi has left Caprera for a visit to Sardinia, on a project of investments for a visit to Sardinia, on a project of investments for a visit to Sardinia, on a project of investments